



ALEXANDRIA:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1858.

The whole country seems to be rejoicing at the consummation of the grand undertaking of laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable from Europe to America. The Messages between the Queen and the President have passed over the wires—and the two worlds may be said, in an important sense, to be united. We presume that, in a very short time, now, regular daily communications will be made from shore to shore, giving us the news from London almost instantly. Steamers, for news purposes, are suspended. We are entering upon a new era in the world's history. Shall we be wiser, or better, or happier? We hope we shall.

The Richmond Whig publishes *entire* the now famous Rufous Address, in favor of the removal of the negro population from Western Virginia. It contains an elaborate argument in support of the views of the writer. The ground taken by Mr. Rufous, to use his own language, was, to "affirm the right of slave holding under present circumstances," and "at the same time to affirm the expediency of removing slavery from Western Virginia, and from every other State or portion of a State, in which the number of slaves is not too large." The Address was probably, one of the ablest productions of the times in which it was delivered, in relation to the matter under discussion. Its views, however, would not now be acceptable to most of those who then endorsed the positions taken.

A letter from Charles Dickens, is published in the London newspapers, stating explicitly that the separation from his wife was in consequence of their living unhappily together for a long time—which unhappiness was caused by the fact, "that they were in all respects, of character and temperament, wonderfully unsuited to each other." The parties "agreed, therefore, to disagree," and, neither of them makes any charges against the other. We should think that it was about time that this subject should be excluded from the newspapers.

Advice has been received from Oregon, giving information of a great fight between the Cayuse and Snake Indians. The particulars are not given. In the vicinity of Fort Colville, on the Fraser river, the Indians are making hostile demonstrations, and have driven in the settlers as they were about harvesting their crops. As this is on the northern route from St. Paul to Fraser river, emigrants are warned not to venture by this route in parties of less than one hundred.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new St. Patrick's (Roman Catholic) Cathedral, at the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Fifth street, New York, took place on Sunday afternoon, in the presence of the largest assemblage ever gathered in that city on such an occasion. The Tribune says the number of persons on the ground, as near as they could approach, was estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000. The edifice, in size, grandeur, and architectural beauty, is destined to surpass every other church building in America, and to rival, if not excel in magnificence, the renowned religious temples of the Old World.

The captain and crew of the American brig Nancy, lately arrested at Havana, by the Spanish authorities, on suspicion of fitting out to engage in the slave trade on the coast of Africa, have been released from prison, and the vessel returned to her owner—no grounds to justify the arrest and seizure having been found. A letter from the owner, contains some severe accusations against our Acting Consul there.

The convention of the National Teachers' Association met at Cincinnati on Wednesday last, and was well attended by teachers from all parts of the country. We learn that the proceedings were very interesting, addresses upon different subjects being made by Prof. Philbrick, Hon. Horace Mann, and others. After a session of two days the convention adjourned to meet in Washington city on the second Tuesday of August, 1859.

The number of horned cattle and swine coming to Philadelphia, by the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad, is increasing with great rapidity. Trains of twenty-five large cars, capable of holding fifteen to thirty cattle each, are now brought to Philadelphia, daily.

The Union not very affectionately advises Senator Douglas to retire. The Senator will not take the advice—but he will "take the responsibility." If the Administration, by opposing him, should give over Illinois to the Black Republicans, he asks—"Who's to blame?"

The Richmond Enquirer rebukes some of its party friends for under-rating the strength of the "Opposition." It seems to think that it will be a "fatal mistake" to suppose that the Democracy cannot be beaten.

Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, is to deliver a Lecture in New York, in vindication of the course of the present proprietor of Mount Vernon, in relation to the Mt. Vernon estate.

A young man named Benjamin has been arrested in New York, charged with purchasing valuable letters from the private boxes at the Post Office in that city.

Drought is complained of in some portions of North Carolina; and the corn crop, it is said, looks badly.

The directors of Washington University, of St. Louis, have presented a massive piece of silver plate to Hon. Edward Everett.

Ex-Governor John J. McRae is named as a candidate for Congress in Mississippi, to succeed Gen. Quitman.

Miss Margaretta Fox, of the famous Rochester Fox family, who have been so notorious as leaders in the delusion known as Spiritualism, was admitted into the Roman Catholic church by baptism, in New York, on Sunday morning. The ceremony took place in St. Peter's church, in Barclay street, and attracted a large number of persons. Miss Fox has for the past three months been receiving instructions from the Rev. Wm. Quinn, the pastor of St. Peter's, and has manifested the greatest zeal and fervor in her conversion. Her sisters are yet believers in Spiritualism, and recently travelled West and through the States advocating the doctrine. Miss Fox was attired in white garments. She was accompanied by her sponsors—her father, mother and sister—and appeared to feel the solemnity of the occasion.

We gave yesterday an account of the murder of Peter Shorock and Margaret Sibley, farm servants, living at the house of Mr. Charles Reeves, at Hamptonburg, Orange county, N. Y., by one William Saunders, a fellow servant of theirs. It appears the murderer has since been arrested. It is said that he had never paid any attention to the girl Margaret, and those who know the parties and the circumstances infer, partly from questions which he put to Margaret on the afternoon of the murder in relation to the probable return of the family, (who were absent on a picnic), and also from other circumstances, that his intention was, after killing his fellow servants, to rob her under arrest, and make no answer to the questions put to him. The man Shorock died almost immediately after he was shot. The girl Margaret is better, and the doctor believes that she will survive.

Some desperate rowdies in Baltimore, last Friday night, called at the house of Mr. Forrester, one of the reporters for the Exchange, and called him out. Mr. Forrester going to the door to ascertain their business, was immediately and violently assaulted by them, and with difficulty escaped into the house. The screams of the wife, who was a witness of the assault, alarmed the neighborhood, and caused the cowardly assailants to retreat. This affair, together with numerous threats of further violence which have been made against Mr. Forrester, have so far operated upon his mind, as to cause him to abandon his situation, and leave the city.

The mysterious disappearance, from New York, of a highly respectable lady, the wife of an officer of the U. S. Army, on the 20th of July last, has baffled all the vigilance of the police. It is stated that on that day she came to New York from Staten Island, with her mother and brother, for the purpose of shopping, and was to have met them at the boat plying to the Island. She was last seen on Broadway. The fact that her only child was left on the Island, and her good reputation, would seem to forbid the idea that she is absent of her own accord.

Telegraphic Despatches.
NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 13.—Captain Bradford, U. S. Army, has been arrested at Fort Belknap, on the charge of having killed an intoxicated soldier whom he considered rather more tardy than he should have been in the execution of an order. The weapon was a pistol.

In consequence of the increase of yellow fever in this city, it has been deemed advisable to issue daily bulletins of the number of deaths.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—The New Granada minister had an interview with Secretary Cass this morning at the State Department, and communicated to the Secretary the treaty as modified by the Congress of that country. There is only one alteration therein, and not three as heretofore stated; and that refers to the naval depot. But the treaty is accompanied by two propositions in the nature of explanations.

Mr. Erskine, the new secretary of the British legation has arrived. Mr. Russell, one of the attaches, left this afternoon, to take passage on the Persia for England.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16.—The Picayune of this morning contains later advice from Mexico, which report that Zuloaga is still in power, and that a new ministry has been formed by him. The general condition of the country is unchanged. Santa Anna's law in regard to the press has been again put in force. The death of Senor Gomez Faria is announced.

Boston, August 15.—The granite warehouse, No. 1820 Bromfield street, occupied as a sales room for the Institution of the Blind and other purposes, was damaged by fire this morning to the amount of \$10,000.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14.—The number of deaths by yellow fever in the Charity Hospital in this city, for the week ending to-day, was 57.

A New Phase in the Railroad War.
The unnecessary and disastrous rivalry between the four great East and West lines, growing mainly out of the extreme measures of the Erie road, has just been met by a bold and telling stroke of policy by the Baltimore and Ohio Road. The Ohio and Central Mississippi valleys, which are more contiguous to Baltimore by the line of our Baltimore road, are served with freight from the seaboard over the New York roads at ruinously low rates, obliging our line to reduce accordingly, much to its loss. To counteract this, and to show the strength of its position as a competitor, the Company has determined to board the lion in his den, by a bold retaliation. They have accordingly lowered the rates of freight upon first and second class goods from New York to Cleveland, Chicago, and all the Lake region, to thirty cents per hundred pounds less than by the New York and Erie and Central roads.—*Balt. Amer.*

Effects of the Crayfishes.
The New Orleans Picayune, in reviewing the effects of the recent floods, remarks, the town of Gretna is still under water, with the exception of a couple of squares. It says:—"The water part of the town presents the singular spectacle of deserted houses standing in a lake, the streets only marked by the lines of the dwellings. Fish hauled in deserted parlors. The minnow, cat, and buffalo eel, and to show the strength of its position as a competitor, the Company has determined to board the lion in his den, by a bold retaliation. They have accordingly lowered the rates of freight upon first and second class goods from New York to Cleveland, Chicago, and all the Lake region, to thirty cents per hundred pounds less than by the New York and Erie and Central roads.—*Balt. Amer.*

Large Shipments of Freight.
The Bristol News says: During the first four days of the present week there was shipped Eastward over the Va. and Tenn. Railroad from the depot at Bristol, about 5,000 bushels of wheat, besides large quantities of flour, and other articles. A train of some eight cars loaded with wheat, came in from Tennessee on Wednesday night, and we are informed by Mr. Hess that there is not less than 100,000 bushels now awaiting shipment at various points on the East Tennessee line.

For the Curious.
The question has been asked, would a pin that had doubled every week for a year, load the Leviathan? Allowing thirty pins to the ounce it would load two hundred and thirteen tons and two hundred and thirty-eight reeds carrying 22,000 tons each, which is the tonnage of the Leviathan.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the TIMES."

The Mobile papers publish a call for a meeting to be held at Citronelle, to take preliminary steps to the formation of a company for the culture of grape and the manufacture of wine. It is proposed to form a joint stock company, with a capital of not less than fifty nor more than a hundred thousand dollars; to purchase, near the line of the railroad in the vicinity of Citronelle, a section of piney wood land, and enter at once upon the culture of the grape, with a view to the manufacture of wine on an extensive scale.

It is said that there never was so crowd of visitors to the Virginia Springs as is now in the mountains. The principal watering places are running over; crowds of arrivals are being turned off every day, and yet the cry is still they come. There are over 1500 at the White Sulphur.

A singular accident occurred on Wednesday last, at Hastings, Westchester county, New York, which resulted in the death of one of the most esteemed citizens of that town. Mr. Alexander Birney was having some work done at a pond near his house, and found it necessary to blast a rock. In making the drill for that purpose, he sat down upon the rock, holding the drill in his hands, while a laborer struck it with a heavy stone hammer. The handle of the hammer broke, and the head flew off, striking Mr. Birney, with great force, in the abdomen. He fainted and was carried into the house, and medical advice was immediately procured. The injury did not at first seem to the physician a dangerous one, but the unfortunate man suffered intensely, and died on Friday morning.

The Boston Pilot of the 14th instant says: "We stated some time since that the fine convent and church of the Unilita, on the side of the Quirinal hill, had been secured for the new Collegio Americano, at Rome. We are happy to learn that immediate measures are to be taken for the evacuation of the convent by the French troops, who have been occupying it for some time past, and the premises will then be put in perfect order for the organization of the new college."

The Order of Druids held a national festival at St. Louis, last week, which continued for two days. Delegates were present from seven States. There was an imposing procession, a sumptuous dinner in a beautiful hall, and a number of speeches and odes.—Peter Stremell of Maryland was installed as Noble Grand Arch for the next two years. The trial of Wilson, at Easton, Md., indicted for killing Bradshaw, at Cambridge, which has been in progress at the latter place for the last twenty-five days, has terminated. The case was given to the jury at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, who came into court in about one hour, and rendered a verdict of "not guilty." On the rendition of the verdict the large audience present manifested enthusiastic approbation.

A correspondent of the Spirit of the Times writing from Richmond, says:—Ashland, the new and beautiful race track just being completed in Hanover county, sixteen miles North of Richmond, but within thirty minutes ride, over a delightful road, will be inaugurated on the 26th of October, and, from present appearances, will get such a "send off" as will insure its future success.

The Librarian brigantine of war, *Lark*, Lieutenant Commander Wm. B. Monger, has arrived at Plymouth, from Monrovia, to be refitted at Deptford dockyard. This little vessel, the only member of the navy of the infant republic, carries, besides her commander, Sailing Master W. Chard, Midshipman W. S. Harris, Boatswain Joseph Haggard, and ten seamen.

Bill Williams, the property of William Lett, of Brownsville county, who was sentenced to be hung for stabbing a white man in Nelson county, has had his sentence commuted by the Governor to "transportation." A letter to the Lynchburg Courier says, the action of the Governor created a good deal of indignation in Nelson county.

Daily union prayer meetings have been established at many of the places of public resort, at Bedford Springs, Saratoga Springs, Cape May, Atlantic City, and several other places. The one at Saratoga is spoken of as one of great power and influence, which many who attend will never forget.

The Detroit Free Press says that the injuries inflicted upon Senator Chandler by the recent gas explosion at his residence, will disfigure him permanently and in a marked manner. His face will suffer the most from the ravages of the fire.

Geo. F. K. Zilleflier, member of Congress from the Nashville district, Tennessee, has been appointed president of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

It is said that Fayette McMullen is now on route for his old home, after having laid down the gubernatorial robes of a province upon the distant Pacific.

It is a great peach year down in South Carolina and Georgia, and the finest specimens of that fruit are vended in Augusta at fifty cents to a dollar a bushel.

The St. Louis Republican says that President Buchanan is expected to visit that city during the agricultural fair there in September.

Gen. Case has so far recovered as to have been enabled to be at his post in the State Department yesterday.

From Venezuela.
We have advice from Venezuela dated at Caracas on the 15th of July. The correspondent of the New York Herald writes that the Aves Island difficulty had been settled between the United States minister and the provisional government. Senor Herrera, minister for foreign affairs, expressed at the same time the best feelings towards the United States Cabinet. An official note, signed in London by the English government, and the Duke de Malakoff on the part of Napoleon, was presented to President Castro, demanding the instant delivery of Monagas, Gutierrez and Guizot, and it was thought the Venezuelan government would yield to the foreign pressure. The constitutional convention had voted that Valencia should be the seat of government in future.

The Mount-Zion Affair.
We are induced to allude to this subject again simply from a desire to do an act of justice to a young lady. We are assured, and by those who have had every opportunity for correct information, that the confession of the marriage was made under the force of improper influence, and that under different circumstances she did not hesitate to declare it utterly untrue, and to express her contempt for the man who was pursuing her.—*Savannah Republican.*

The Triumph Complete—The Queen's Message to the President of the United States and the President's Reply.
Greeting between the English and American Directors.
VALENTIA BAY, August 16.
To the Directors of Atlantic Telegraph Company:
Europe and America are now united by Telegraph. Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace and good will towards men! Directors of the Atlantic Company of Great Britain.

The Queen to the President.
LONDON, August 16.
Honorable the President of the United States:
Her Majesty desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of this great international work, in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest.

The President of the United States received the first intimation of the working of the cable at the Soldiers' Home, through the Associated Press, by the hands of Governor Bigler. He immediately came to Washington, and found there the Queen's message. The following is his reply:

President's Message to the Queen.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1858.
The President cordially reciprocates the congratulations of her Majesty the Queen on the success of the great international enterprise accomplished by the science, skill, and indomitable energy of the two countries.—It is a triumph more glorious, because far more useful to mankind, than was ever won by conqueror on the field of battle.

May the Atlantic Telegraph, under the blessing of Heaven, prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between kindred nations, and an instrument destined by Divine Providence to diffuse religion, civilization, liberty, and law throughout the world! In this view, will not all the nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be forever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in passing to the places of their destination, even in the midst of hostilities?

Cable Rejoicings.
NEW YORK, AUGUST 16, P. M.—The bells of old Trinity are ringing out a merry peal. Flashes of light, cannon firing, and the great enthusiasm exists everywhere at the joyful intelligence of the union of Europe and America by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 16, P. M.—A salute of one hundred guns will be fired at 7 A. M. to-morrow, and all the bells rung.

NAVY, AUGUST 16, P. M.—There is a tremendous excitement here to-night. Large bodies of citizens are parading the streets with music. Bonfires are blazing, and the bells have been ringing for half an hour.

LOUISVILLE, AUGUST 16, P. M.—The telegraph company have been doing a grand business, and the city authorities are preparing to celebrate the glorious event.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 16, P. M.—The Mayor has just issued a proclamation congratulating the citizens of Baltimore on the success of the Atlantic Telegraph, recommending the firing of a salute of two hundred guns, and the ringing of all the bells in the city, and displaying flags from all public buildings and the shipping, between 12 and 1 o'clock to-morrow.

At Lancaster the message was received with general joy. A national salute was fired for Morse and Field, and the bells were rung for one hour.

At New Orleans the news was received with great excitement and enthusiasm.

The Great Consumption.
The Transatlantic Telegraph is now an accomplished fact. The prophecy of science has become the record of history, and the march of human achievement in the subjugation of matter has made mighty and majestic stride upon the world's throne.

As yet it is too early to undertake an appreciation of the results that are destined to flow from this unparalleled enterprise. It would indeed be singular if alone of human contrivances it should prove an agency of unmeasured blessing, and that, while tending to fix a cosmopolitan impress on the civilization of the age, it should be found at the same time to enlarge the field of view and deepen the insight of those called to mark the events of the stirring time in which we live. Can we venture to foretell the face of Europe and America in one vast assemblage for the reception of constantly accruing intelligence, it may be doubted whether the Atlantic Telegraph, by the diversity and multiplicity of such thronging impressions, will leave the same room for a calm and sober reflection upon those tendencies of the age which lie beneath the surface of current events. The vastness and complexity of the phenomena which will daily pass before the mind may seem almost incompatible with any of the separate topics, which at best can receive only a hurried allusion, much as those who live amid "the fluctuations and the vast concerns" of the crowded city are, from the very necessity of their position, less richly endowed than the denizens of the country with both the facilities and the taste for a careful scrutiny of all questions arising in the social, moral, or political world. The events of the time pass before the eye like so many dissolving views, each leaving a transient impression on the mental retina.

But we are glad to believe that the positive and ineluctable advantages which are likely to flow from this beneficent conception of genius will greatly overbalance any contingent penalties at the price of which its enjoyment may be purchased. As a band of peace between the United States and Great Britain, its capacity for good is potent and inestimable. The sun no longer need go down on the wrath of either, if provoked by some unintentional cause of misunderstanding, and hence, in the presence of common motives for the preservation of peace and good neighborhood, it would seem hardly possible that the transient gusts of international passion should ever hereafter degenerate into sentiments of inveterate and accumulated hatred. Its uses for the purposes of commerce, finance and social intercourse are too apparent to need either comment or enumeration.

It remains for us only to hope that, in all its varied capabilities, the Atlantic Telegraph, which more than a year ago rose before the vision of one of New England's most gifted orators under the similitude of a "gigantic Ocean Harp," may never continue to swell its "dreadful" diapason, producing a melody on the sea more magical than old mythology or modern fable ever ascribed to key-note from that of the Angels heard of old on the plains of Bethlehem, shall inaugurate the dream of the poet in "The Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World."—*Nat. Int.*

Telegraphic Fest.
It will be seen by the despatches we publish this morning that the Queen's Message, sent by telegraph from Trinity Bay to all the principal cities of the Union as far South as New Orleans, and responses received announcing the joy with which it had been welcomed. From Trinity Bay to New Orleans the distance, by the route of the telegraph wires, is nearly four thousand miles; add to this distance from New Orleans back to New York, and the message and its responses in this single direction alone, make a circuit of six thousand miles. It is probable that the Queen's Message was transmitted last night over some thirty thousand miles of telegraph wire in this country, and that this morning it will be simultaneously read by perhaps ten millions of people. Such facts as these are demonstrative of the wonderful facilities of the telegraph.—*Balt. Amer.*

Later from Europe.
St. John's, N. F., August 16.—The steamer Europa put in here to-day in distress, having lost her outboard and stern, in a collision with the steamer Arabia, from Liverpool for New York. The latter proceeded to New York.

The Europa brings a few Liverpool papers of the 14th inst., which were put on board of her from the Arabia, and three days later than previous advices. The Arabia's despatches for the Associated Press were not put on board the Europa.

Later advices from India had been received. The rebellion in Central India has been effectually crushed.

Lord Canning's proclamation gives no hopes for the pardon of any of the persons immediately concerned in the murdering of British subjects.

It was rumored that the Paris Credit Mobilier was about to wind up and fuse with the Bank of M. de Saint Paul.

Advices from Vienna say that 35,000 Austrian troops were concentrating on the Danube in South Hungary, at the points nearest to Turkey.

D'Israeli favors the repeal of the paper tax, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer will spare the amount.

There had been a large number of troops embarked for India.

The arrival of the Agamemnon at Valentia Bay, and the news of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph cable, was received in London with glorious demonstrations of enthusiasm, and it was declared that the electric union of England and America would lead to the unity of all nations.

MARKETS.—LIVERPOOL, August 6.—Cotton—sales of the week 70,000 bales. Middling and lower qualities have improved 1/4¢; sales to speculators 9,500 bales, and for export 4,000 bales. The market closed generally unchanged.—*Originals fair 1/2¢.* Manchester advices are unfavorable.

Breadstuffs.—No Breadstuffs circulars received. Provisions.—Maxwell's circular quiet. Pork is steady. Bacon has declined 1/2¢.

Produce.—Sugar is firm. Rice is steady. LONDON MARKETS.—Sugar is buoyant at its advance. Rice closed buoyant. Rosin closed buoyant at 1/4¢.

Ohio Free Negro Colonies.
The Xenia News, in two issues, has been exposing the moral and social condition of the free negroes in that community. We make the following extract from one of its articles:

"What is the state as developed in Ohio? The negro is a pauper, a beggar, a criminal, a leper, a pest to our country. We find, upon examination, that some two or three hundred negroes are idle loafers, either living off the fruits of the State bounty, or those whose masters have, by their freedom, given them property or money. Others subsist by picking up quarters and halves in choring, about town. While a few may be found, like men, in the country engaged in agricultural employment, earn a precarious subsistence from day to day. Another characteristic of the race is idleness, that when they get money it goes like water. The darkey loves his good dinners, his good clothes, and the useless elegancies of life too well to resist gratifying his taste as long as there is a shot in his locker. Nor are they thrifty, when supplied with munificence to start the world with. A gentleman from the South, who has quartered upon a farm in our county some of his emancipated slaves, during a late visit detailed the following facts: He said that he found every thing going to ruin about the place; the work thriftlessly done; the negroes living like nobles, and supporting numbers of their friends whose purses were empty, and in a few years, if things went on as they were going, they must come to poverty."

A Canal Through the Rocky Mountains.
During a recent debate in the British House of Commons, on a subject of the removal of the Hudson Bay Company's privileges, Lord Bury affirmed that a communication might readily be established between Lake Superior and the Pacific Ocean, by means of a ship canal connecting the head waters of the Saskatchewan and Columbia rivers.

Both rivers take their rise in the Rocky Mountains, the Columbia flowing west to the Pacific, and the Saskatchewan running east to Lake Winnipeg, a little to the northwest of Lake Superior. With the exception of a single rapid, (which might be avoided by a canal), his lordship stated that the navigation of the Saskatchewan offers no difficulty. With that one exception, a vessel of considerable size can be taken up to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and at this point there is a gap in the mountains which interposes no great obstacle to the junction of the Columbia and Saskatchewan, whose sources are but a little distance apart. Thus a direct water communication would be established with the Pacific.

The Drought.
It is customary (says the *Clarkeville Tribune*) to speak of present ill of any kind as the most extensive that have ever been endured. But it is not to keep up the custom, that we at present allude to the existing drought which now distresses the country. We believe we speak the truth when we represent the existing drought as the most serious which has been felt for years. It is not the length of the dry season, but the parching heat of the sun, which has mainly proven disastrous. No amount of rain can now make a corn crop. The case is a hopeless one, and our community will resign to the lower Rooker for a plentiful crop of corn. The shortness of the wheat crop renders the calamity of a short corn crop particularly importunate. Add to this that the tobacco crop is exceedingly unpromising, and we give a finishing touch to this dark picture. Would that a succession of prosperous seasons might come to alleviate the dark aspects of this July.

The Great Chess Game in London.
The Niagara brings the news of Mr. Morphy's chess match with Mr. Lowenthal up to the 31st July, at which time Mr. M. had won four games Mr. L. one, and one had been drawn. No reference is made to any other performances of the American player, though he visits the London clubs and contends with the leading amateurs. The ungenerous manner in which Mr. Stanton, the chess champion of Europe, and chess editor of the *Illustrated London News*, chronicles the games, elicits severe comments from Mr. Morphy's friends.

THE FIFTH HUSBAND GONE.
A few weeks since we mentioned, as a singular circumstance, the marriage of a German widow in the third district, to her fifth husband—no one of the previous four having outlived his wedding a year. Well, a few days since this fifth husband took the yellow fever. He died, and on Friday he was buried. This singular and most remarkable event induces us to review the crops and spread them upon the ground, in every quality of real wealth more valuable than gold."

THE GREAT CHESS GAME IN LONDON.
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MOSSY CREEK ACADEMY, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA.
The next Annual Session of this Academy, will commence the first Monday in September, 1858, and close the 25th of June, 1859.

In the school will be taught the English, German, French, Spanish, Latin and Greek Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. There is a Chemical Apparatus connected with the Institution.

Terms.—Board and Tuition, including everything, \$150.—Board to be paid the 1st of September, and \$50 the 1st of February.

For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, at Mossy Creek, Va. J. WHITE, Principal.

THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.
Rev. John A. Broadus, Charlottesville, Va.
Rev. R. G. Grattan, Charlottesville, Va.
R. M. Smith, Esq., Sta. Sentinel, Alex'a., Va.
Col. John R. Baldwin, Staunton, Va.
Maj. J. M. McCue, Mt. Solon, Va.
John Herring, Esq., Bridgewater, Va.
Rev. C. H. Johnson, Staunton, Va.
Rev. Dabney Whitford, Westmoreland, Va.
Gov. George R. Gilmer, Lexington, Va.
RIDGEWAY, Va., June 25th, 1857.—Mr. T. J. White was my Assistant Teacher in the Ridge-way School during the last session, and gave me entire satisfaction. He is eminently qualified to take charge of a School or Academy.—His patience and skill in imparting knowledge and his disinterested and firmness in managing boys, induce me to recommend him earnestly to all who have sons or wards to educate.

FRANKLIN MINOR.
Mr. A. Marshall Smith, who is now standing his examination for the degree of A. M., at the University of Virginia, has been employed. August 6, Va., Aug 6—ed00101

EDGE HILL SCHOOL, GUINEYS P. O., CAROLINE CO., VA.
This SCHOOL is preparatory to the University of Virginia. The 4th Session will commence on October 1st, 1858, and terminate on 31st July following.—The session is divided into two terms. Charge per term \$140. Address for detailed catalogue to S. L. S. HOOVER, M. A.
A. MEADE SMITH, Principal.

Wheat—Its Origin.
Picking up a back number of a Northern Magazine, on Saturday, our attention was directed to an article entitled "Wheat and Its Associations," which upon perusal, proved to be exceedingly interesting, and well worthy of a reprint in our columns. Its length, however, prevents its publication entire, so we must content ourselves with a brief compendium. No cereal now grown in Virginia or North Carolina, occupies a larger share of public attention, and we presume no crop more likely to be introduced, which will be more likely to enlist the attention of the planter and merchant. The article before us traces the history of wheat from the earliest known records down to the present time. Its supposed origin is found in a wild grass growing on the shores of the Mediterranean; it is then traced to the Persian province of Mazenderan, Northern India, in the country of the Musicians to Mesopotamia, and to the prairies of Texas.

The article in the Magazine is a sample of the Egyptian wheat, found in a granary of the Pyramids, a family of wheat gathered around the time of the Pharaohs, a figure of the Golden Ceres, sample plate of the various kinds of wheat, two pictures of the harvest field, one with the reapers at work, and the other with the gathered sheaves, the old mill, Boaz and Ruth, and lastly a sample of blighted wheat. The article gives the poetry and prose of the history, the qualities of the different species, the mode of cultivation, &c., &c., of this indispensable grain. The Greeks, it is stated, claimed to be the inventors of bread, though dependent upon Egypt for the wheat; and Humboldt says that a negro slave of Rondon Cortez, was the first who cultivated wheat in New Spain or the New World. The following are the great grain ports or depositories of the world, according to the article, in the order of importance: Buffalo, Chicago, Archangel, Galatz, Ibraia, St. Petersburg, Odessa, Dantzic, Riga—the two ports of America leading all the world.

The highest price that flour has reached during a period of sixty years, is said to have been in 1776, when it sold at \$16 per barrel. [It may be worthy of remark here, that the writer of this article, who lived in this city in 1855, he thinks, at \$15 per barrel.] In 1817, it was quoted at \$14. In 1847, the period of the Irish famine, flour never exceeded \$10. The prices of breadstuffs were higher in 1855 than for sixty years, if we except the seasons of 1776 and 1817. From the minutes kept at the office of the Van Rensselaer Mansion at Albany, for sixty-one years, where large amounts of rents are payable in wheat or a cash equivalent, on the 1st of January of each year, we learn that wheat has only five times been \$2 or upward a bushel, while it was seventeen times at \$1, and twenty-five times at \$1.50. The average price for the whole period was \$1.38, and for the last thirty years \$1.25.

The idea that moneyed men can command the price of breadstuffs, receives its quietus in the following paragraph:—*Petersburg Express.*
"Fluctuations in the price of flour are ascribed to speculations by capitalists. That moneyed men may affect a locality for a few days is possible, but no combination of all the bankers in existence can command the price of breadstuffs. The world consumes eight thousand millions of bushels of grain of some kind every year, and the cost of it is about four thousand millions of dollars. What we shall give for this important necessity for the preservation of our race, is hidden among the mysteries of nature, depends upon the machinery of the seasons, upon the will of God. In the deep caverns of the North he prepares the hear frosts which kill the roots; from the evanescent clouds come the rain and the dews which rust the stalks;